MAGNOLIA TRIPETALA L. AND ARALIA SPINOSA L. IN ST. LOUIS COUNTY, MISSOURI: Steyermark, in his monumental *Flora of Missouri* (Iowa State University Press, Ames, 1963), discusses at length the possibility of the natural occurrence of *Magnolia tripetala* L. in Missouri, and presents convincing arguments that previous ascriptions of this species to Missouri are based on mislabelled specimens (p. 670). On 7 June 1968, while collecting in a second-growth deciduous woods of about 100 acres in Creve Coeur, St. Louis County, Missouri, I found a single tree with multiple large trunks from the base which is undoubtedly *M. tripetala*. The tree is growing deep in the woods, and gives every appearance of being native — I have located no cultivated specimens in the adjacent city area, and the trunks are 20 to 30 feet high, indicating that the tree could scarcely have been transplanted to such a site; moreover, houses have only recently been built in this area, and the woods remain somewhat isolated and remote from major disturbance. The stand of trees, known locally as the Tegethoff property, is bounded grossly by I-244 on the east, Mason Road on the west, Halsgame Lane on the north, and Hubler Road on the south. Three specimens of leaves, "cones", and twigs are deposited as vouchers in the herbarium of Wisconsin State University-Oshkosh (Harriman 3071).

In the same area, about 100 yards south of the *Magnolia* tree, there occurs a large grove of *Aralia spinosa* L. Steyermark reports that this tree occurs generally through southeastern Missouri (p. 1112), but admits the plant to the native flora of St. Louis County only doubtfully. Again, I was unable to find any cultivated specimens of this tree in the vicinity, and the area in the woods where the tree occurs is also quite remote from roads, paths, and houses; it therefore appears definitely to be native to St. Louis County, its northernmost station in Missouri. A specimen of one large leaf, mounted on three sheets, is deposited

in the herbarium, Wisconsin State University-Oshkosh (Harriman 3085).

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ERAGROSTIS DOMINGENSIS (PERS.) STEUD. NEW TO THE UNITED STATES[1]

This grass was encountered during a collecting trip to the upper Florida Keys in the late summer of 1968. The discovery was timely for its inclusion in the "Subtropical Flora of Florida."

Perennial by short rhizomes. Culms 0.6-1.5 m tall, erect, rigid, relatively stout, 3 mm in diameter at lower internodes. Basal leaves few per culm; sheaths of previous years 5-8 mm wide at base, persistent, silvery on adaxial surface. Nodes purplish-brown. Culm leaves 3 or more with overlapping, pale green prominently veined sheaths, pilose at summit; ligule a fringe of hairs less than 0.5 mm long; the base of blade banded within, with silky puberulence; blades 2-7 mm wide, flat, linear, long-attenuate, involute at tips; midrib white, veins on adaxial surface scaberulous. Panicle 3-5.5 dm long, strict; the lower 1 or 2 racemes solitary, distant; the upper, fascicled; rachis and raceme branches wiry, glabrous. Spikelets short-pedicelled, 7-12(18)-flowered, glabrous; glumes 1 mm long, acute; lemmas 1.5-1.8 mm long, ovate-acute, with hyaline margins, deciduous with the fruit; paleas persistent, nearly as long as the lemmas, scaberulous on the veins. Fruit amber, 0.6-0.8 mm long, oblong in outline, slightly contracted to apex, truncate-oblique at base; the body patently longitudinally striate.

The grass was discovered on Plantation Key, Monroe County, Florida. Collection L31623 was made August 27, 1968, from a small colony in a transition zone of dune sand and grassy berm along the old road, east side of US #1. Its strict habit, bony hardness of the culm, and narrow, elongate panicle are outstanding differentiating characters.

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[1]Contribution no. 43 from the Botanical Laboratories, University of South Florida, Tampa.